NOTED NOVELIST DEAD.

Mrs. Linton, Writer of Many Good

Stories on the English

Linton was the youngest daughter

Lake Country.

graver, is dead.

## THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO

Inhabited by a Piratical Race of Bar-

Measure of Social Prominence.

THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO

Take her for a concubine. Those who can afford the luxury have slaves, who, as a rule, are hadly treated. The masters have power of life and death over their slaves, and a not lemma who happens to be displeased with one of his human chattles is as apt as not to strike off his head with a single sweep of his kris.

A Sulu nobleman who lay a band of armed folkowers. Indeed, the whole population is always armed; arms form part of the national cestume. A gentleman of the archipelago commonly earries a lance and a kris, both of which he knows how to use with great dexterity. The blowplie is a national weapon, it is a hollow tube of palm, through which small darts are proposed of the southern.

The Salu Islands, which, it is said, have been ceded by Spain to Germany, are practically a continuation of the southern.

The dress of the Sulu man consists of the Sulu man co

VIEW OF SULU ISLAND.

From the London Daily News.

been ceded by Spain to Germany, are practically a continuation of the southern promontory of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine islands. The archippleage consists of some one hundred and fivided into three groups, tamed respectively after the three principal islands. Basilan, in the northeast, Sulu, in the center, and Tawi-Tawi, in the southwest. It is one of the least known portions of the labitable globe; most of the islands have never, been explored. For centuries Spain has claimed sovereignty over it, though the inhabitants have continued to declare themselves independent. They are Malays of herce and warlike tribes and in times past they have terrorized the neighboring seas with their piratical proos.

A Piratical Race.

The picales of the Sulus are famous. Their vessels, propelled by oars and sails.

Products and Exports.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

It would have taken a seer of no mean capacity to have prophesied, even a year ago, that this summer, or any other summer, a Spanish squadron should have made extend a kirls, is subjected a kirls, is carried by all classes. For a headdress are not supposed to dabble in comic opera.) It is one of the least known portions of the labitable globe; most of the islands that the center, there are the principal islands to rescue them from American possession. (No mention is made of the buffoon effect of its coming straight back again, for seers are not supposed to dabble in comic opera.) But if such a sugacious astrologer had east so absurd a horoscope, it would have taken a seer of no mean capacity to have prophesied, even a year ago, that this summer, or any other summer. Spanish squadron should have one of silk embridgers in the work and in the passage of the Sucz canal on its way to the Philippine islands to rescue them from American possession. (No mention is made of the buffoon effect of its coming straight back again, for seers which the principal islands to rescue the method in the passage of the sucz and the passage of the Philippine islands these hast they have terrorized the neighboring seas with their piratical proas.

A Piratical Race.

The pirates of the Sulus are famous. Their vessels, propelled by oars and sails, and able to proceed either forward or backward at equal speed, used to be the dread is not Eastern waters. Indeed, the dread is not emoyed yet, inasmuch as boats of the kind are always on the lookout for unarmored.

The pirates of the Sulus are famous.

Products and Exports.

The pearl fisheries of the islands are a source of much wealth. Slaves dive for the pearl oysters, and a man who secures a large pearl gets his freedom. The big-



MRS. ELIZABETH LYNN LINTON.

which appeared when the author was 24 years old. Two years later she published "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles." Her third book came out in 1851. It was a story of modern lite.

Mrs. Linton now became a contributor to the newspapers and magazines and she did not retire from that connection until a few years ago. While at work in her daily vocation, Mrs. Linton found time to produce many novels which have been widely read on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country" was published in 1864, with illustrations by her talented husband. Her other books, published at various dates until 1894, are: "Grasp Your Nettle," "Lizzle Lorton of Greyrigg." "Sowing the Wind," "The True History of Joshua Davidson. Christian and Communist," "Patricia Kemball," "The Mad Willoughbys, and Other Tales," "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," "The World Well Lost," "The Rebel of the Family," "My Love." "Ione." "The Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland," "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser," "Stabbed in the Dark," "About Ireland," "About Ulster" and "One Too Many," Mrs. Linton was long credited with the authorship of "The Girl of the Period," and a few years ago she acknowledged the work.

She was married to Mr. Linton in 1858.

MILLIONS MAY WED.

Ogden Goelet's Widow Will Probably Marry William Waldorf

High society in New York is all agog over the rumor that W. W. Astor and Mrs. Goelet, widow of the late Ogden Goelet, will wed and incidentally unite two vast American fortunes.

Mrs. Goelet is the eldest daughter of Richard F. Wilson, Her marriage to Ogden Goelet took place in the Wilson home in Park avenue, New York, twenty-one years ago, and was quite a social event in its way. Pretty much all of New York, viewed from the standpoint of the late Ward Mc-



MRS. OGDEN GOELET. Allister, was there, and the bride and groom after a honeymoon trip to Europe returned to New York and occupied a consplications place in society.

By the terms of Mr. Goelet's will Mrs. Goelet received an income of \$150,000 a year, the use of the New York and Newport houses and their contents, the Goelet opera box and horses and carriages for life, with the sum of \$300,000 if she chose to give up the town house. Mr. Goelet left the bulk of his fortune to his children direct. Miss May Goelet has an independent private fortune of \$300,000. She is reputed to be the richest young woman in the world, and is withal very beautiful and accomplished. She is 19 years of age.

The fortune of William Waldorf Astor is roughly estimated at \$100,000,000, and his net income is something like \$3,000,000 a year. He is a widower of a few years longer date than Mrs. Goelet's widowhood, his wife having died shortly after his purchase of the fine estate of Cliveden.

Mrs. Goelet is a sister of Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert, of England; of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and of Mr. Orme Wilson, whose wife is the youngest daughter of the late William Astor. So she is remotely connected by marriage with William Waldorf Astor. remotely connected by marriage with Will-iam Walderf Astor.

Two cautious individuals have agreed to enter matrimony in Northampton. Mass., under very oild conditions. The investment filed in the Hampshire registry of deeds by them reads: under very old conditions. The investment filed in the Hampshire registry of deeds by them reads:

"Marriage being intended beween Fordyce Whitmarsh, of Easthampton, and A. Minerva Cleveland, of Plainfield, the following agreement was made July 8: All real and personal estate shall remain the separate property of the party owning the same to the same extent as before marriage. Property acquired by either party shall remain the property of the person acquiring the same. Each party can manage or dispose of his property without consulting the other.

"The said Whitmarsh will pay his wife during the first five years of their married life 50 cents per week, payable each week, for her personal use. Five years from the date of their marriage he will pay to his wife the sum of \$500, or in case of the death of either party it will be payable from or to the estate of the decased. After five years the husband is to pay his wife \$1.50 per week.

This Is Kipling. Max Beerbohm's caricatures are attract-

ing considerable attention in England, Here is how he pictures Rudyard Kipling.

Where Papa Was.

"Where is your mother, Johnnie?"
"Playing golf."
"And your aunt"
"She's out on her wheel."
"And your sister"
"She's training for the football game."
"Then I'll see your father, please."
"He can't come down now. He is upstairs giving the baby a bath."

What It Was Owing To. From the New York Truth.

Hamlet Starrs—"We had a poor house to-night, owing to the war, I suppose."

Pitt—"Well, now, I thought it was owing to the piece."

INFLUENCE OF THE SEASONS UPON Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, the noted novelist and widow of the late William James Linton, the celebrated wood en-WRITERS OF VERSE.

> Also the Power of Light and How It Affects Human Thought-Warmth Conductve to Poetical Inspiration.

A writer in the Humanitarian has collected an amount of interesting data regarding the effect of the season upon the poets, from which article the following extracts are gleaned: The influence of meteorological changes

on the mind of man is a subject which has not attracted much attention even among those who have made the conditions of mental development their study. That the seasons and the variations of the barometer do produce some effect on persons of sensitive natures and highly-developed mental powers is shown by their own writings, and this fact, taken at its true value, ought to provide material for the investi-

ought to provide material for the investigator.

Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Danie's
"Vita Nuova," as well as his great work,
the "Divina Comedia," were all conceived
in Spring. Goethe, too, produced the beginning of his "Faust," "Mignon" and
some lyric poems in May.

Longfellow was a great lover of the
spring, as is shown all through his journal.
"It is a bright breezy day," he writes in
March. "The trees and the meadows look
russet and the river blue. Everything is
clothed with sunshine. " " I am constantly in good spirits." Of the month of
May he writes, "The word May is a perfumed word. It is an illuminated initial.
It means youth, love, songs; and all that
is beautiful in life."

Schiller, it is said, conceived his "Don
Carlos" and his "Wallenstein" in the
autumn: but the winter had on his mind
the same depressing influence so observable among men of genlus generally. He
writes to Goethe in November that he is
"weighed down by the leaden sky, and
needs all his clasticity to live." In December he says again: "I am obliged to
use all my strength to preserve mental
clearness."

Shelley, Longfellow, Wordsworth. Shelley's love of warmth is almost too well known to require notice; he did not seem to feel any ill effects either from the fire before which he would lie from two to four hours on the hearthrug in winter, or from the glowing summer sun, under which he studied and wrote on the roof of his house in Leghorn. Of the spring, Shelley writes: "In the motion of the very leaves in spring, in the blue air, there is found a secret correspondence with our hearts. There is eloquence in the tongueless wind, and a melody in the flowing brooks and the rustling of the reeds beside them, which, by their inconcelvable relation to something within the soul, awaken the spirits to a dance of breathless rapture."

Longfellow loved the autumn weather, and was able to do good creative work at that season, his "Spanish Student" and "Excelsior" having both been composed in autumn, and his "Children of the Lord's Supper" translated. "Delicious autumnal weather," he says in his journal. "I always write the name October with especial pleasure. There is a secret charm about it not to be defined; it is full of dusky splendors; it is full of glorious poetry."

Wordsworth was the poet of the summer, as is evidenced in his "Excursion" and his "Guide to the Lakes." His "Lyrical Ballads," too, were composed during those long, summer days when he wandered with Coleridge over "smooth Quantock's airy ridge," and produced so much that was to become immortal.

The sweet singer of Ireland, Thomas Moore, showed his love for warmth and sunshine, for color and glow throughout his poems, "Lalla Rookh." "Evenings in Greece," even some of his Irish melodies, are illustrations of the effect of summer glories and spring days upon his creative powers. well known to require notice; he did not seem to feel any ill effects either from the

Rousseau, Burns, Cowper.

Rousseau likewise pronounces in favor of heat, declaring that the action of the sun in the dog days helped him to compose; and the inspiration of Giordani "was de-pendent on the sun, or on the presence of brilliant light and great heat."

Yet the hottest months of the year do not seem to have been in general so favorable to the greatest productivity of genius as late spring and early autumn. The most inspiring periods appear to have been May and September; perhaps, because the former is the month when all nature has awakened from the winter sleep, and the latter the

awakened from the winter sleep, and the latter the

Season of \* \* mellow fruitfulness!
Clese becom friend of the maturing sun.

The first poem written by Burns was composed after a day of rapture in the golden autumn sunshine, when he fell in love at the early age of 15 with "a bonnie sweet sonsie lass," whom he met in the harvest field, and to whom he addressed his song, "My Nelly's looks are blyth and sweet."

Another poet whose genius cannot have been quite sterile in the cold season was Pope; for we hear that, in the dreadful winter of 1740, he called up his servant four times to "save a thought."

Byron so hated the cold that he fied to Italy or Greece, where he composed most of the works which he write in winter.

Cowper's favorite season, on the contrary, appears to have been the winter, which he crowned "King of intimate delights." not for its outdoor pleasures, or the sparkle of frost and snows, but for the

Fireside enjoyments, home-born happiness, and all the emports that the levels are the sure was a season.

for its outdoor pleasures, or the sparkle of frost and snows, but for the Fireide enjoyments, home-horn happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof of undisturbed retirement and the hours of long undisturbed evening know.

It was in the midst of such surroundings as the "close drawn curtains, soft warm in the firelight, the urn upon the table," and that domestic blessedness which his two great friends, Lady Austin and Mrs. Unwin, had made for him, that he wrote his great work, "The Task."

It is not only cold, however, but the absence of light which in winter acts as a deterrent to the full exercise of the great powers of genius. The long, light days of spring and summer are essential elements for organic development, and man, being a peculiarly diurnal animal, is very sensitive to light. Light is the all important reservoir of life supporting power, vitalizing all the arteries of the mundane system. The sun exerts mightier and more mysterious power over the earth, independently of his attraction and heat, than scientific men have hitherto suspected. As the modifications of light and heat in different latitudes control the distribution of plants and animals, and of the races of mankind, so its elevation or depression at the different seasons of the year influences the development of human life and thought.

John Strange Winter.

John Strange Winter.

John Strange Winter.

A visitor to the home of John Strange Winter, in the Villas Des Rosiers, in the outskirts of Dieppe. France, tells some interesting things about the author. John Strange Winter, who in private life is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, says the Rochester Post-Express. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stannard is full of rare brica-brae and quaint old-fashioned sets of willow ware and old English china. They are a very domestic couple, though Mrs. Stannard has written her liftieth novel, and Mrs. Stannard finds time to carefully train her children. Her eldest child is a daughter of 14, then there are twins, a girl and boy, and lastly a baby a year old. The twins are named after Mrs. Stannard's favorite characters in her own books. Eliot Cardella, "Cavalry Life," and Violet Mignon, "Bootle's Baby."

Mr. and Mrs. Stannard and the older children are very fond of cycling. The author declares the delight of cycling to be "like the beginning of a new day, the opening of a new life, the dawning of a new era; it is almost a reincarnation." John Strange Winter and her husband expect to visit America in the fall. She has long been anxious to visit the country where "Bootle's Baby" made her first great success.

From the Vankers Statement.

Mrs. Styles—"Is your husband worried about business during the war times."

Mrs. Rich—"No, indeed, the thinks the war will help his business. He's interested in a gas company, you know, and he thinks that there will be so many young men go to war that there will be no more occasion for turning down the parlor lights every night."

His Last Resort.

From the Boston Traveler. Glies—"It seems dreadfully extravagant to go to such an expensive tailor."
De Jinks—"What could I do? He was the only one who would trust me."

Mrs. Bliffers—"Your old friend has such a sad face. Why is it?" Mr. Bliffers— "Years ago he proposed to a very beautiful girl, and—" Mrs. Bliffers—"And she re-fused him?" Mr. Bliffers—"No. She mar-ried him."—New York Weekly.

William Bonney Is Dying, a Pauper in St. George's Hospital, London.

It is rarely that Africa does not prove fatal to European explorers. William Bon-ny-the last of Stanley's fil-fated rear guard ny—the last of Stanley's ill-fated rear guard—is dying a pauper in St. George's Union, London. Travel and adventure, devotion and bravery, have brought him no wealth.

The record of his health since he has been back from Africa is bad enough to make the hardest heart bleed; thrice in Westminster hospital for malaria fever, once for a painful operation. Then consumption developed, and Stanley, coming to the resetue, in a measure, sent him down to Torquay to see what good that would do him. But there was no improvement and, returning to town early in January, he was admitted to St. George's Union, where practically he has been confined to his hell ever since. In ordinary health he was a man of 150 nounds weight; he now weighs no more than ninety-serven.

William Isonny is on the wrong side of



The Last of Stanley's Rear Guard.

The Last of Stanley's Rear Guard.

50. He began life as coffee planter in Brazil, but the loss of his brother, British vice consul at Para, with whom he was arsociated in business, having brought his sefforts in that direction to an abrupt termination, he joined the British Army Medical Staff corps, and as a member of that force has seen a vast deal of service. After being quartered at almost every British military station outside of India, as far eastward as Hong Kong, he went to England and volunteered for the Zulu and Basuto campaigns. He was present at the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold and afterwards did duty in the North Transvaal. In 1852 he was in Egypt, and in 1855 at Suakim, under General Sir Gerald Graham.

When the Emin Pasha relief expedition was about to set out for Equatoria Mr. Bonny purchased his discharge from the British army to join Stanley at the modest monthly stipend of 8160. He was one of those serving under Major Bartielot, the head of that ill-fated rear guard, beset with famine and mutiny in Starvation camp, on the banks of the Aruwimi; and, when the major was murdered at Banalya, he assumed the command and held it single-handed until Stanley came to relieve him for in the meantime Jameson had died and Troup and Ward had gone home to lecture and write books. After that Bonny marched across Africa to the Indian ocean.

MARRIAGE AND GENIUS.

Girls Warned to Beware of Very Talented Men-Industrious Mediocrity Commended. rom Harper's Bazar.

sober and diligent citizen.

Mr. Speed's impressions to the contrary notwithstanding, there does not seem to be sufficient reasoif for wise maidens to discriminate against men who have nothing worse the matter with them than that they are exceptionally clever. Ability won't make up for serious defects of character. Don't marry a brute, however clever he is, nor a man more selfish than is proper in a man, nor any sort of blad man whatever; but don't discriminate against intelligence, even when it exceeds the usual limits. A man of sense will make his wife happy if he can. More women suffer from a lack of intelligence in husbands than from an excess of it. Intelligence helps a man to make a living, helps him to make himself agreeable and helps him to appreciate the importance of doing both.

Girls about to marry should guard perhaps against choosing men who are so clever that they won't care for their wives, but they must take thought also against choosing men who are so dull that living with them will be uninteresting. It is just as bad—worse perhaps—to marry a man who does not interest you as to marry one whose thoughts you cannot share.

A Dethroned Queen.

One of the most unique characters in the ultra-exclusive social life of Paris is isabella II., a former queen of Spain, and grandmother of the present king. From the day, in 1888, when she was dethroned, she has made Paris her home, and has there attempted to maintain a state of semi-royalty, with grand apartments, a quasi-court and a large retinue of attendants. When reports of the destruction of the Spainish fleet at Manila reached the French capital, she ordered her "court" into mourning and canceled many of the social functions of which she is still enamored. She is now 68 years old. When but 3 years old she succeeded her father, Ferdinand VII.

Her succession was in direct violation of the Salic law, and at once brought on a Carlist revolution. She was declared of age when 13 years old, and three years afterward was forced by political elements to marry her cousin. Don Francisco. Her reign began, continued and ended in revolutions. Two years after her deposition she abdicated in favor of her son, the late

## THE POETS IN SUMMER ONE OF STANLEY'S REAR GUARD MERELY TOO HONEST

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FA-MOUS DREYFUS CASE.

Exile to the Island of the Devil Said to Have Furnished State Secrets to Russin With Purely Honorable Motives.

From the Washington Post.

Forcing a way for itself through the war excitement that overshadows every other topic in Europe, as well as America, comes William Bonny is on the wrong side of the Dreyfus case. Certainly the lone exile on the Island of the Devil can never be lost sight of as a personage of the first im-portance in the affairs of the universe while his story undergoes such sudden and

sensational changes.

The latest contribution to the already large volume of stories and rumors in connection with the dismal episode is one

large volume of stories and rumors in connection with the dismal episode is one
which deserves attention from those who
have followed the mystery, as it appears in
the beutsche Revue, a publication of considerable standing, and not given to sensationalism. The author is said to be an officer of the general staff, and his story,
whether true or not, is certainly the most
plausible that has yet appeared.

He contends that the secrets, whatever
they were, were given to the Russian government, as seems now to be generally
admitted. It appears from this account
that shortly before the friendship of Russia for France was sealed by a formal
compact the Russian military attache in
Paris besought Captain Dreyfus to furnish
him with a "compte rendu" of the full
military strength of France. The request
was premptly brought to the notice of
the chief of the general staff, who gave
Dreyfus permission to supply the necessary information on condition that the report was first submitted to the general in
command. This instruction Captain Dreyfus compiled with.

Superiors Wished to Lic.

Superiors Wished to Lie.

The document seems to have been an honest statement of facts; but the comnonest statement of facts; but the commander, for reasons which can be understood if not detended, desired to represent the military strength of France actually better by including certain reforms which were at the time only projected, but which, if inserted in the document, would have considerably altered the figures of the existing force on paper.

Captain Dreyfus is said to have protested on honorable grounds, contending that he could not give his Russian friend a statement at variance with the truth. Thereupon the chief of the general staff ordered the report of Captain Dreyfus to be destroyed, and charged Captain Walsin, commonly known as Count Esterhazy, with the drawing up of the document, and the latter report was forwarded to the Russian official.

There is said to be some doubt whether the report was signed as coming from the near of Dreyfus or not, but the officer who

There is said to be some doubt whether the report was signed as coming from the pen of Dreyfus or not, but the officer who tells this story says: "It is vouched for that Captain Dreyfus, unwilling that his Russian friend should be under the false impression that he had furnished him with a statement of figures which belied the actual state of things, and, without consulting the interests of the state, and contrary to the orders of his chief, sent in at the same time with the report of Count Esterhazy his original and truthful statement of the actual figures." Esterhazy, who is described as "nothing else but a spy." is said to have discovered that Captain Dreyfus sent this second report, but he did not think it necessary to betray the captain until he himself had been found out.

Denounced by Esterhazy.

Denounced by Esterhazy.

The famous bordereau, which is almost beyond doubt in the handwriting of Ester-Mr. John Gilmer Speed warns girls of a marriageable age to beware of men of exceptional talent, and if they would seek safety to choose husbands from the class of industrious mediocrity. But take the two most conspicuous literary lights of our own day. Stevenson was an invalid and a nomad, a man of genius, with every apparent excuse for being an indifferent husband, instead of which he seems to have been a delightful man to live with, fairly provident, always kind and industrious beyond the limits of his strength. So report represents Mr. Kipling as a man who finds his chief pleasures at home, and as a kind, soher and diligent citizen.

Mr. Speed's impressions to the contrary notwithstanding, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for wise maidens to discontinuate and the contrary notwithstanding, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for wise maidens to discontinuate and the contrary notwithstanding, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for wise maidens to discontinuate and the lamous bordereau, which is almost beyond doubt in the handwriting of Esterhazy wis discovered secreted in the portor's lodge of the German embassy. When inquiries were made Esterhazy drew suspictors for the French general staff that Dreyfus had spoiled their plans by sending a true report to Russia. Dreyfus was court-martialed, and it was declared that he had witten the bordereau and had altered his handwriting so as to resemble Esterhazy's. If this story be true we can understand that the French military authorities, who had endeavored to impose upon and developed the provident and the limits of his strength to an ally, but no office the portor of the German embassy. When inquiries were made Esterhazy when inquiries were made Esterhazy drew suspictors for the German embassy. When inquiries were made Esterhazy drew suspictors for the German embassy. When inquiries were made Esterhazy drew suspictor for her German embassy. When inquiries were made Esterhazy drew suspictors for the German embassy. When inquiries were mad be held guilty in any country. It may be immoral for a nation to misrepresent its strength to an ally, but no officer would be justified in going behind his chiefs and revealing the true facts. But even if this explanation of the mystery be correct, it is still clear that full justice was never done to Dreyfus, that he had not a fair trial, and that he was not permitted to defend himself, seeing that charges were made against him of which he had no knowledge.

## A SHOCKING PRAYERBOOK.

Missionary Used Electricity as an Aid to Conversion and It Was a

from the New York Journal. Captain Albertson, of the Mulberry street police station, has added to his collection of rare books a copy of the Protestant Episco-pal "Book of Common Prayer," bound in metal, which he picked up in an old book store. The covers are carefully and skill-fully reinforced with substantial plates of

fully reinforced with substantial plates of nickeled brass. At the top of each cover is an appliance for the insertion of an electric wire.

The language of the book is that of the North American Indians of Dakota, and it was published in ISSI for use in the missionary jurisdiction of Niobrara. The old bookseller told Captain Albertson that the owner of the book, a missionary, had placed the covers on himself, and had made more converts among the Indians than any other ten missionaries. This was done, he said, by the use of a small battery concealed in the clothing of the missionary and connected with the prayer book by they wires. After telling the guileless savage of the power of the Great White Father, the missionary, it is said, would ask the Indian to hold the book and then give him a gentle shock, which never falled to impress the savage.

savage. Two France for Blondin's Old Bike. The wooden bicycle used by Biondin in his famous ride across the Niagara Falls on a rope is still in existence, and was sold in Paris not long ago for 2 francs.

CLAUDE MELVIER'S "WOMAN."



The picture has been on exhibition in several European cities. It is by Claude of canvas. The encircling snakes, of course, Melvier, a young artist who has hitherto attracted but little attention from the public. The picture is an immense one, the head being fully four feet in depth. Melvier has a somewhat prejudiced idea of the theme he has tried to portray. "Woman" is one of the features of the it is catalogued. The sinister look in the eyes, the sensuality of the nose, the full, to the man who at least has originality ripe lips, and the coarse, hempen hair, lend a coloring that is almost repellant, cs-



craft in those seas. It may be said that there is no piracy in the world nowadays of the Southern Astalic waters. The chief exports of the active property rights in the oyster banks. The chief exports of the active please against life and proper maritime offenses against life and proper maritime of lowest of the proper maritime of lowest of the proper maritime of the proper maritime of the proper maritime of the proper maritime of the most proper maritime of the p Can anyone fathom the mystery of such

Since the work of widening the canal began there has been a more general passage through it, but a dozen years ago only a small proportion of passenger traffic employed that narrow cut of water. Suez is the terminus of the railway that brings "overland" passengers from Alexandria, where the P. & O. steamship has dumped them, after bringing them from Brindisi. At Suez they re-embark for the Red sea trip. But the troopships and some steamships containing family cargoes for Africa and India went through the canal, and all roads led to Suez.

How dismal it is there! Dismal sounds an incongruous adjective to use of a place which is flooded by light, but if there is anything more dismal than a fierce, dry glare perpetually, what is it? And a glare pervaded by fine grit, and tempered of only by another kind of blindness—from sindstarms—is the most deprendent. Being Mohammedans, the men are polyg-amous. The prominence of the individual is determined by the number of his wives. Not is he very particular as to the methods is determined by the number of his wives. Not is he very particular as to the methods by which he fills his harem. Indeed, the stave trade is still carried on in these islands, which are practically out of reach of Smalsh authority. and many of the more attractive women sold into captivity find their way into the harems of the wealthier citizens of Sula.

The rules of the Koran are laxly observed. The Malay Mussulman is fond of firewater and partages of it fearlessly. Nor are the women forced into the seclusion demanded in Turkey or other parts of the Moslem Orient. They do not hide their charms from observation. In the Spanish cities, to be sure, they make some pretaines of veiling not only the form but the face. This pretense is entirely banished glare perpetually, what is it? And a glare pervaded by fine grit, and tempered only by another kind of blindness—from sandstorms—is the most depressing of all. If anything could add to the discomforts of Suez, an enforced stop of six days, ex-pecting every moment to sail, so that no trip of any extent could be taken in any sort of peace, seemed to furnish that necessary adjunct.

sort of peace, seemed to furnish that necessary adjunct.

Hurried trips to the hotel, where unexpected meetings and interrupted games of cards and a panic in the very act of raising a morsel of food to one's lips, certainly furnish more excitement than was healthful in that climate. Then abrupt sketches of Mount Sinai, hasty glimpses of little games with ships at the companys office, where the movements of the steamers were telegraphed and acted out with toys on a board; feverish donkey trips, and other perturbed diversions, cause one to recollect the place in a kind of nightmare.

Then how everybody did scold! No one knew the cause of the ridiculous delay, it was in reality on account of an accident to another steamer off Malta, and for that to another steamer off Malta, and for that other disabled vessel we were waiting, but no one was in the captain's confidence and everybody fumed. English officers who had used up the last minute of their leave—that is, who had left nothing for Suez and its delights and who would be docked of pay—these were furious. But it only made them hot to be furious, so what was the use? The donkey boys were monotonous, and so were the Greek and Arab boatmen, who clamored to take partles out sailing. Their bonts were most picturesque and displainted, and the dirty orange sails showed up well against the various yellows of the sky, cliffs and whiriling sands of the descri; but as much of the latter was no ne's own headquarters of vision, the sight was not always thoroughly appreciated.

But if six days at Suez, with the mitigating influences of sympathetic compan-

HOUSE OF A WEALTHY SULTAN.

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